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MAY CIRCULATION.

Table with columns: Date, Copies, Total. Rows for each day from June 1st to June 11th, showing circulation figures and a total for the month of 2,584,635.

Net number distributed, 2,531,492. Average daily distribution, 81,661. And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of May was 1.6 per cent.

W. B. CARR, Business Manager of the St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1901.

IT IS MOST UNLIKELY.

On its face the story that the Boers now propose to make an offer to President McKinley looking to the annexation of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Republic by the United States is more or less absurd.

It is not probable that President Kruger or his advisers believe that the United States could seriously consider such a proposition, or that Great Britain would submit to any action looking to the annexation of territory in South Africa which she claims is under British suzerainty. There would be no excuse for American interference along such lines.

All that has been possible for this Government to do in behalf of the Boer struggle for liberty was to use its friendly efforts in bringing about, through mediation, a settlement of the conflict which should preserve the national independence of the Boers. Beyond this there was no warrant for American action. It is safe to say that the annexation proposition will not be made to this Government, or, if it is made, that it will be promptly and properly declined.

MAKE IT CLEAR.

If it shall be necessary for the United States Government to send troops from the Philippines to China for the protection of the lives and property of Americans, the official instructions controlling the movements of the body thus employed must be of the plainest and most rigid nature.

It must be distinctly understood, beyond possibility of a mistake, that the American contingent shall not take part in any movement or any demonstration that may be made by other Powers interested. The danger of becoming involved in a European war having its beginning in China is sufficiently grave as matters now stand. The Government cannot afford to take the additional chances that would lie in insubordinate or obscure directions to the American commander in China.

The various European Powers should be notified in detail of the attitude assumed by this Government. They should receive assurance that the United States Government proposes to protect the lives and property of its citizens in China at all costs, but that beyond this it will not go. It should also be understood that the moment tranquility prevails the American troops will be withdrawn from China. In this way alone may the Government avoid being drawn into a war with which it has no immediate concern, and in which it would be serving the interests of other Powers at its own tremendous cost.

CHARACTER THE BASIS.

In the manifold difficulties now confronting the new Philippines Commission as attendant upon the great task of organizing a civil government that shall finally supersede the military there is found renewed proof of the vital necessity of choosing the best American material for that work of general direction under which the high-class natives shall be trained to self-government.

It is worse than foolish to appoint to office in the Philippines a lot of political place-seekers whose one dominating idea is that of bettering their own fortunes at the expense of the country whose government they are expected to organize. This course has already resulted disastrously in Cuba, where the development of American corruption in the Havana Postal Department has wofully discredited us in Cuban eyes. It is earnestly to be hoped that similar corruption is not existent in the Philippine service. It is certainly imperative that all possible precautions shall be taken for its prevention.

The Philippine Civil Commission head-

ed by Judge Taft should pay especial attention to this matter of the personnel of the civil government to be organized under their direction. Character must necessarily be the foundation of such a government. It depends largely upon the stand taken by the commission whether a high-class civil service shall be established in the Philippines or the archipelago surrendered to booting carpetbaggers of the Neely type.

CALM INQUIRY.

Let the law determine whether the Sheriff's deputies acted justly in the unfortunate Washington avenue affair Sunday. Statements widely at variance have been made by deputies and strikers and by persons not connected with either body. It is best to quietly await the dispassionate and regular investigation which will come later, the first step being today's request.

One fact must be remembered. The Sheriff's force is charged with the duty of protecting the safety of person and property during a period of unusual disorder. Its powers are great. Its employment proceeds from the most ancient and highly respected executive institution of the common law. It is the only bulwark, except the police, which has been interposed between the public and the creators of disorder. It is invested with the duty of dispersing dangerous crowds, arresting lawbreakers and guarding property.

Upon this body of citizens, all men of good repute, rests to a great extent the safety of the people of St. Louis.

Not for an instant can it be supposed that the deputies acted wantonly in Sunday's affair. A complete review of the circumstances may show that some of them used their weapons hastily. But it must be again remembered that they were facing the resistance of revolvers and armed resistance would be carried. All persons, whatever their sympathies, should see clearly that the rights of labor and the merits of the original dispute between strikers and street car company do not appear in these later distributions. The issue is between the State of Missouri and persons who refuse to obey its laws. If the striking employees had grievances, their strike was a right with which nobody could properly interfere. But the company's legal right to employ other persons is equally clear; so is the company's right to run cars. Clearer of all is the right of the public to ride in the cars. Feasible interference with this liberty of the people of St. Louis is an outrage. Such interference has been attempted on a wholesale scale. To a great extent it has been successful in terrorizing the population of considerable sections of the city. The strikers themselves claim that they have not commenced outbreaks. That is not the question. Disorder of a shameful kind exists. Whether it is caused by a strike or whether strikers are participants are inquiries with which the police authority of the State of Missouri has nothing to do. It is a necessity that armed officers guard the streets. It is a necessity that all law-abiding persons respect the State's officers and refrain from inciting the troubles which these officers are appointed to guard and prevent.

The laws of the State will determine whether in the discharge of official duty, it is plain that if a street car was attacked the officers would have been derelict if they had not arrested the offenders, dispersed any dangerous crowd and enforced order. Any person resisting them in the discharge of this duty was breaking the laws of the State. These questions of fact can be determined by due inquiry under the law.

Do not be diverted from the paramount issue—whether the State of Missouri can make the streets of St. Louis safe for all lawful uses; whether we must look forward to months of danger, during which women and children will be frightened, business turned from St. Louis and enterprises stopped. Is the State of Missouri able to cope with a disorderly element?

HANNA DEFYING THE TRUSTS.

It is eminently appropriate that in the assignment of work on the preliminary draft of the Republican national platform it has been left to Senator Hanna to frame the plank expressing Republican "condemnation" of the trusts.

Hanna's achievement in this field will doubtless be a masterpiece of make-believe. In the eyes of the syndicates to be "assailed," and of the Republican leaders who are to lead the "assault," it will also seem a humorous creation of rare merit. Loud and long will be the laughter in the inner circles of Trustland and Republicanism when Senator Hanna's anti-trust plank is submitted to President McKinley and his close advisers for their consideration and approval.

Such meritment, however, will be studiously repressed in public. It is necessary that the American people shall be fooled to the fullest, if possible, by the Republican bluff of opposition to the trusts. From the President and Senator Hanna down, the stern Republican countenance bent rebukingly on these monopolies will be unchangeable in severity during the campaign. And the cunning phraseology of Senator Hanna's anti-trust plank will be calculated to fill the soul of the street-corner "con man" and bunco-steerer with hopeless envy of its high-class cunning.

Now that the Republicans have fitted to amend the Constitution they might try amending the Declaration of Independence to harmonize it with their practice.

In organizing the Philippine civil service under the new American Commission there should be a rigid quarantine against the man with the carapace.

St. Louis will date its new era of prosperity from the end of the street railway strike and the active beginning of World's Fair work.

It is probable that the English marines in China will insist on meeting the Boxers under Marquis of Salisbury rules.

MISSOURI WOMEN HELP.

The action on the celebration of the Louisiana Purchase by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at its session in Milwaukee, should aid materially in making the celebration completely representative of the whole United States.

Missouri's Federation of Women's Clubs showed enterprise, energy and good judgment in bringing the question aggressively to the attention of the General Federation.

character, in which all the States of the Louisiana Purchase shall participate, the event to take place at St. Louis during the progress of the World's Fair. In addition to this all the federated clubs of the United States are to combine to prepare some suitable permanent memorial to commemorate the historic transaction.

ALWAYS QUARRELING.

It will not serve to strengthen the already forlorn hopes of Missouri Republicans in behalf of their State ticket when the movement to eliminate Colonel Richard C. Kerens from the leadership of the party in this State shall assume its full proportions during the progress of the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia.

Equally discouraging will be the effect of this factional fight on the minds of the national leaders of the Republican party. For many years now about the only ability manifested by Missouri Republicans has been in the direction of developing disastrous feuds within the party ranks and of making life a burden to the dispensers of Federal patronage in Washington. They have won no victories for their party. They have been of no value in a national campaign.

It is more than likely that Mark Hanna and the President will be inclined to doubt that consistency is a virtue when the Missouri delegation turns up in Philadelphia with the never-failing quarrel on its hands. It is more than likely that the wiser members of the Republican organization in Missouri will bitterly deplore the perpetuation of feuds that make the prospect of Republican success in Missouri virtually hopeless.

But the fighting will go on just the same—exactly as in the days when it was said that if Filley could be "eliminated" from Missouri Republicanism the party would at once move on to sure success. This fatal defect of Missouri Republicanism, however, need not disturb the people of Missouri. The destinies of the State are in Democratic hands. Under their guidance the State has become rich, prosperous and as lightly taxed as any State in the Union. The people are content with Democratic rule in Missouri. They certainly will not be tempted to change to the Kilkenny-cat party of treachery and internal dissension.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, president of the International Council of Women, who objected to the inquiries of a census-taker as to whether she was white or colored, and as to whether she could read and write, should remember that those questions are asked merely for the sake of the record. They are like the questions of an attorney to a witness at the opening of an examination. St. Louis lawyers are still laughing at one of their number who asked his father on the witness stand, "Are you married?" and received the answer, "You would be in a nice fix if I were not."

With a \$50,000,000 contribution in the Republican campaign treasury and an anti-trust plank in the Republican platform, the Republican party has placed the American voter in the position of the man whose clock always struck three when it pointed to 10, and then he knew it was half past 8.

The proposition to amend the Constitution will be so expected from a party which has shown so little respect for the State documents and traditions of the American nation and which found certain provisions of the Constitution so much in its way when it placed a tariff on Porto Rico.

While the Treasury Bureau of Statistics is giving out information concerning the increased trade with the new islands it might give out information as to the origin and amount of the slush money contributed to the Republican campaign fund by the trusts.

If the Republicans desire to especially commend themselves to the American people in this campaign, they should promptly punish the members implicated in the Havana postal scandal.

Antisepic sword blades now remove the final element of danger from Parisian duels and complete their virtues as a gentle form of exercise for the stimulation of a breakfast appetite.

Mayor Ziegenhain will doubtless feel greatly relieved when his duties as a delegate to the Philadelphia convention compel him to temporarily flee from disturbed St. Louis.

With Mark Hanna writing the anti-trust plank for the Republican national platform, that declaration promises to become one of the historic jokes of American politics.

HONORS FOR MODEST WORKERS.

Sam B. Cook's idea of the Delegate-at-Large.

Mexico, Mo., June 11.—Sam B. Cook today said in this paper, the Intelligencer: "It is a matter of small consequence who are delegates to the National Democratic Convention this year, so long as they are Democrats who are loyal to the party and whose selection will not be hurtful to party interests."

"At no time since the great campaign of four years ago has there been any doubt in the minds of the voters who have supported Bryan in '96, that he is the man for the job. Efforts have been made to create doubt on questions, but they have always come from either the open or secret enemies of the party. Bryan was nominated by a landslide, and the Chicago platform will be reaffirmed without opposition. The only question is whether any possible conditions may be classed for the Democracy this year. Whatever opposition there may be the principles upon which the party unflinchingly stood for more than three-quarters of a century will come from States which are hopelessly Republican, or from individual Democrats who do not represent the sentiment of their constituents."

OUTCOME IN DOUBT AT JEFFERSON CITY.

Delegates to the Democratic National Convention to Be Chosen Next Thursday.

LIVELY CONTESTS PROMISED.

Stone-Phelps and Love-Christman Controversies Are Among These—Candidates in the Various Districts.

The result of the Democratic Convention to be held in Jefferson City Thursday on the selection of four delegates-at-large to the National Convention and thirty district delegates cannot be safely predicted.

Much interest has been taken in the contest and delegates selected have probably already been lined up in a number of instances. What the strength of the various candidates will be, however, is impossible to foretell.

The Stone-Phelps controversy may drag others into the vortex of the conflict, although in most cases the candidates have refrained from taking sides. The Stone-Phelps fight, in the language of the street, "is the big deal here." A good deal hinges on the result with respect to the two gentlemen themselves. What view the delegates may take of the situation is uncertain.

Governor Stephens will probably be one of the delegates. He has enough instructed votes to guarantee his success. Colonel M. C. Welmore of St. Louis seems very popular in the State, and he will start in with a goodly number of instructed votes. The honor will go to the Democrats whose valuable part of the State will ask for recognition by the selection of Ed Harber, the Trenton attorney. His friends claim the Third and Second districts are solidly for him. D. A. Ball of Pike will have many close champions on the floor of the convention. His election will not be a surprise by any means.

Trouble will come out of Kansas City again over the ward contests. The Reed faction will attempt to have the Shannon men unseated in two wards. This is threatened by the old chaff owner, who went through both the party and Kansas City mills. The country delegates will probably pay less attention at Jefferson City to these city contests than they did at either of the other conventions.

While the selection of Mayor Reed as member-at-large of the electoral college has removed him from among the possibilities of delegates, he has not removed the animosity of some of his friends toward Judge Christman of Kansas City, who it is said, aspires to be one of the delegates-at-large. The forces behind the scenes have brought out Senator Love for delegate in order to down Christman. Love was defeated for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor in 1896, but he has since been pitted by Christman's friends as a candidate against him. His candidacy, therefore, is in the nature of a retaliatory step.

The State should be in a state of a scramble for district delegates. In some districts, however, candidates are not so enthusiastic as they might be, because of the fact that the convention will be held in Jefferson City. To secure delegates in this means they will be besieged for tickets of admission from loyal Missouri Democrats who desire to witness the nomination of the President.

This will be no small problem for them to handle, and some of the wise ones are not seeking the honor, preferring to avoid trouble in the future. If a delegate from the interior of the State goes to Kansas City and cannot secure admission through his delegate, he will probably lay up a store of chaff for future use. The list of delegates will be made up in making any great effort to go as delegates. There are, however, a number who have been mentioned. In the First District Colonel John A. Knapp is the favorite. In the Second, B. Jeffries and John H. Carroll have been suggested. In the Second, W. H. Palmer of Carrollton, son of Judge and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Doctor W. M. Baskett are mentioned. John Morton of Ray is another name. In the Third, Dr. Albert B. Jeffries and John H. Carroll have been suggested. In the Fourth, Frank Freytag, editor of the St. Joseph Gazette, and Colonel Frank Risk of Trenton are mentioned. In the Fifth District may select Fred Fleming and Judge Gilson.

Silver, formerly Mayor of Jefferson City, who has allied himself with the Reed forces, is also mentioned, as is James Pennington, a member of the State Bar, and Dr. H. H. Cook of St. Clair for one, and possibly W. P. Cruise of Eldorado Springs. In the Sixth District, Dr. J. B. Johnson is also mentioned.

In the Seventh District Tom Delaney, the Springfield attorney, has enough votes on an agreement made at Kansas City to be elected. In the Eighth, Dr. J. B. Johnson of Fulton, John Hanna of Morgan and James Robinson of Osage are suggested. In the Ninth, J. O. Allison of Benton is mentioned. He has been in St. Louis, and at the last Congressional Convention he gave way to O. D. Williams.

In the Tenth, the name of Joel Short, former member of the House, is suggested. In the Eleventh, Dr. J. B. Johnson of Fulton, John Hanna of Morgan and James Robinson of Osage are suggested. In the Twelfth, Dr. J. B. Johnson of Fulton, John Hanna of Morgan and James Robinson of Osage are suggested.

In the Thirteenth, the name of Joel Short, former member of the House, is suggested. In the Fourteenth, Dr. J. B. Johnson of Fulton, John Hanna of Morgan and James Robinson of Osage are suggested.

In the Fifteenth, the name of Joel Short, former member of the House, is suggested. In the Sixteenth, Dr. J. B. Johnson of Fulton, John Hanna of Morgan and James Robinson of Osage are suggested.

In the Seventeenth, the name of Joel Short, former member of the House, is suggested. In the Eighteenth, Dr. J. B. Johnson of Fulton, John Hanna of Morgan and James Robinson of Osage are suggested.

In the Nineteenth, the name of Joel Short, former member of the House, is suggested. In the Twentieth, Dr. J. B. Johnson of Fulton, John Hanna of Morgan and James Robinson of Osage are suggested.

In the Twenty-first, the name of Joel Short, former member of the House, is suggested. In the Twenty-second, Dr. J. B. Johnson of Fulton, John Hanna of Morgan and James Robinson of Osage are suggested.

In the Twenty-third, the name of Joel Short, former member of the House, is suggested. In the Twenty-fourth, Dr. J. B. Johnson of Fulton, John Hanna of Morgan and James Robinson of Osage are suggested.

In the Twenty-fifth, the name of Joel Short, former member of the House, is suggested. In the Twenty-sixth, Dr. J. B. Johnson of Fulton, John Hanna of Morgan and James Robinson of Osage are suggested.

In the Twenty-seventh, the name of Joel Short, former member of the House, is suggested. In the Twenty-eighth, Dr. J. B. Johnson of Fulton, John Hanna of Morgan and James Robinson of Osage are suggested.

In the Twenty-ninth, the name of Joel Short, former member of the House, is suggested. In the Thirtieth, Dr. J. B. Johnson of Fulton, John Hanna of Morgan and James Robinson of Osage are suggested.

In the Thirty-first, the name of Joel Short, former member of the House, is suggested. In the Thirty-second, Dr. J. B. Johnson of Fulton, John Hanna of Morgan and James Robinson of Osage are suggested.

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HONOR GRADUATES OF 1900.



MISS ORRIE MAE COONS OF ST. LOUIS. She is the prize winner over five competitors in a musical contest at Christian College, Columbia, Mo., the reward being a concert grand piano. This talented young girl is the daughter of Mr. D. W. Coons of this city.

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE.

Unique Reproduction of the Nations' Peace Conference. Liberty, Mo., June 11.—This morning the annual address before the literary societies of William Jewell College was made by the Reverend H. P. Johnston, D. D., of St. Louis. Doctor Johnston's address was listened to by one of the largest audiences that has ever assembled in college chapel and was scholarly, entertaining and instructive. W. W. Robertson followed with an address on the same subject.

The men who have been rewarded with salaried positions should stand aside for those who have served with equal fidelity and asked nothing in return. The honorary position of delegate to the convention which is going to renominate Mr. Bryan should go to the Democrats whose valuable services have been without even an honorary reward.

The Democracy of this great State will insist that Governor Stone accept the position of member of the National Committee on Education. Governor Stone, for he has received all the honor which attaches to that position, but because of the fact that there is not in all the States of the Union a Democrat who can be of greater service to his party in this position than his Missouri colleague. All over the country Governor Stone is being urged to accept the position of member of the National Committee on Education. He enjoys the fullest confidence of the national leaders, and his splendid organizing abilities will be of great service in the coming struggle against McKinleyism.

The stalwart Democracy of Missouri will insist that the strongest men be placed on guard in the coming struggle.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Missourians Will Meet at Mexico To-Morrow. Mexico, Mo., June 11.—The Prohibition State Convention will meet at the Grand Opera-house in this city on Wednesday evening, June 13, and continue until Friday evening. On the morning of the last day the business of nominating a State ticket will be conducted.

A one-fare rate to the convention and return has been obtained. On Wednesday afternoon the program was arranged. The address by O. W. Stewart of Chicago, national chairman, Elder Simpson of St. Louis, and the Rev. J. B. Johnson of St. Louis, will precede during the session.

CAPTAIN GEORGE DAVIS.

Veteran River Man Is Dead at Vicksburg. Vicksburg, Miss., June 11.—Captain George W. Davis, who has been ill for the last three weeks at the residence of Mrs. D. R. Stewart, corner of Walnut and Clay streets, died at noon today. The deceased man had been in this city for the last two months, and was not well when he came, but he continued attending to his business until two weeks ago last Thursday. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very brave man. Typhoid fever developed and seemed to grow worse from the first until it terminated in death.

Mr. Davis leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter in Chicago. He has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic for many years, and at the time of his death was representing the Mississippi Valley Grand Army of the Republic. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very brave man. Typhoid fever developed and seemed to grow worse from the first until it terminated in death.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—This city received a telegram requesting that every attention be given Captain Davis during his illness. The services of a trained nurse and two assistants were secured, and the very best care and attention were given him. A telegram was received by Mr. D. R. Stewart this afternoon directing that the remains be embalmed and sent to St. Louis, his former home. The body will start to-night.

Charles Wellings. Jackson, Mo., June 11.—Charles Wellings died at his home here today, aged 87 years. He was born in New Jersey, came here in 1851 and has been in business for 50 years. He served in the Civil War, and was the first cashier of the Cape Girardeau National Bank. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and was a very brave man. Typhoid fever developed and seemed to grow worse from the first until it terminated in death.

PORTO RICAN PRISON RIOT.

Convicts Wounded by Native Soldiers on Guard. San Juan, June 11.—Five hundred inmates of the penitentiary here mutinied today, refusing to take breakfast or to work. They asserted that the food was not fit to eat, and the leader struck the Warden in the face.

The penitentiary is guarded by a detachment of twenty members of the Porto Rico regiment, and the jail authorities, fearing that the convicts had planned a concerted movement to break jail, ordered the guards to open fire on the rioters. The rioters were injured by splinters, though not seriously.

Military authorities then called out a company of regulars. This assistance, however, was not asked for by the civil authorities, and the native company had quelled the disturbance before the regulars arrived.

Christian County Courthouse. Pana, Ill., June 11.—The question of a new Courthouse for Christian County will be left to a vote of the people at the November election. This was settled at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors today. Ten members voted aye and four nay. The new building, if erected, is not to cost more than \$50,000. The present building has been condemned. Efforts are now being made to remove the county seat from Taylorville to Pana.

DREADED A BIG WEDDING.

Why This St. Louis Couple Went to Clayton. In order to prevent the formality and ceremony of a public wedding, John F. Schumacker, a clerk in the Washburn Hallford Company, and Miss Adele M. Heyde, daughter of Henry Heyde, president of the North Third street commission company, that they were married in Clayton, Mo., yesterday afternoon, where they were married by Probate Judge G. A. Schumacker.

SCHWARM-HIGLEY WEDDING.

Other Events and Notes. The marriage of Miss Bertha Higley, second daughter of Mrs. R. Higley-Lehman and Mr. Albert Higley, and Mr. Henry F. Schwarm will be solemnized this evening at 6 o'clock at the Church of the Holy Communion. The ceremony to be performed by the Reverend Robert E. Lee Crabtree.

The church will be trimmed with flowers and greens, the chancel ornamented with tall palms and the rafters wreathed with ivy. Music will be used on the reading desk, and in the choir stalls.

The bride will wear a handsome affair of ivory white satin dress, lined with a deep, clear pink tulle, which gives a shell-effect to the satin.

Miss Higley will wear the same tulle veil. Her bridesmaids will wear black satin-trimmed gowns, the front of white satin covered with black lace applique, delicately outlined in scale jet and trimmed in black and red chiffon and black Lyons velvet bands.

The young maid of honor will be frocked in fine French lawn, which material will be used for all the bridesmaids' gowns, except the middle of next month, and will be in white and black. The bridesmaids' gowns are made with boleros of lace, and Miss Adele M. Heyde's gown is a lace gown. They will all carry large flower bouquets of sweet peas, pink and white. Mrs. Higley-Lehman will wear black and white. Her bridesmaids will wear black and white. Her bridesmaids will wear black and white.

After the ceremony, a small reception will be held at the house, No. 2311 Evans avenue. Decorations of white and pink sweet peas will be used in all the rooms, and a specially pretty feature will be the lattice with flowers, and bordered with apparatus fern. The mantels will be decorated with flowers, and the upper table similarly decorated. The bride and bridegroom will depart to-night after the reception for an Eastern wedding trip of three weeks. They expect to return to St. Louis on Saturday night. A number of pleasant entertainments have been given for Miss Higley and Mr. Schwarm. Mr. and Mrs. Hanshew Laughlin gave them a dinner last week, and on Saturday night they were entertained with a supper and moonlight coaching party by the ushers, Miss Higley presiding. The bride and bridegroom will be in the shape of crescents, surmounted by flowers of pink enamel, the centers of pearls. The bridegroom gave his assistants carpet pins of like pattern.

Miss Susan G. McCuskey of No. 8011 Rutger street, and Mr. John T. Fitzsimmons of No. 2332 St. Vincent avenue were married yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the Church of the Redeemed, Edward J. Shea officiating. The wedding was very quiet, only members of both families being present. After a breakfast at the home of the bride Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimmons departed for a short trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Strimmons have returned from their California wedding journey.

Mr. Stanley Stoner will go into the country for his honeymoon Thursday of this week. After a fortnight's stay, he expects to join his friends, Arthur Wyman, and to spend the summer on the Massachusetts seacoast.

Mr. Herman A. H. Meyer of the South Side and Miss Lily Belle Frederick of No. 427 Botolph street will be married at 3 o'clock this evening at St. John's Episcopal Church. After a wedding tour they will be at home at No. 2311 Evans avenue. Mr. Meyer has many friends in Real Estate Row, who are offering congratulations.

CABLE TO CAPE NOME.

General Greely Is Now Making the Arrangements. Washington, June 11.—Arrangements have been made by Brigadier General A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, for the construction of a cable to connect the United States and Cape Nome, Alaska. An appropriation for the purpose has been made, and the cable is now being laid. It is understood that it will be laid in Washington and Alaska. The cable will be laid in Washington and Alaska. The cable will be laid in Washington and Alaska.

INDIANS GROWING UGLY.

May Seek Revenge for the Arrest of a Prophet. Minneapolis, Minn., June 11.—Word was received in Minneapolis to-day that there was danger of another Indian uprising at Leech Lake. An Indian giving the name of Gway-Tay-Gonce appeared at the Leech Lake and was arrested and announced that he was the Messiah.

He said that all of his descendants, Indians and whites, who lived in houses were soon to be destroyed by a big cyclone, but all Indians who lived in tepees would be saved.

The man secured the confidence of many of the Indians, who had such faith in him that about 20 left the agency and went into camp on Squaw Point. The matter gradually grew so serious that Captain Mercer, the Indian agent, sent out a party of men to search for gold, and that it is imperative necessary that there should be prompt communication with the United States authorities. Besides being used for military purposes the line will be available for commercial use.

YARMOUTH'S DEBTS PAID.

English Nobleman Will Now Return to American State. London, June 11.—At a meeting to-day of the creditors of the Earl of Yarmouth it was agreed to accept an offer of a cash composition of ten shillings on the pound. The Earl's father, the Marquis of Hertford, settled his debts, who, apparently, were glad to close the affair, and was said the Earl intended to return speedily to the State in the United States.